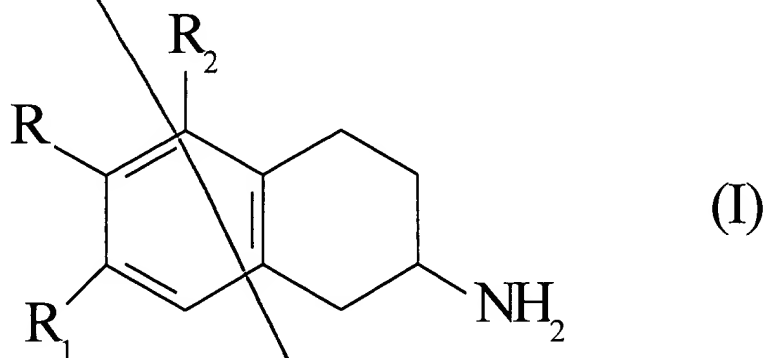
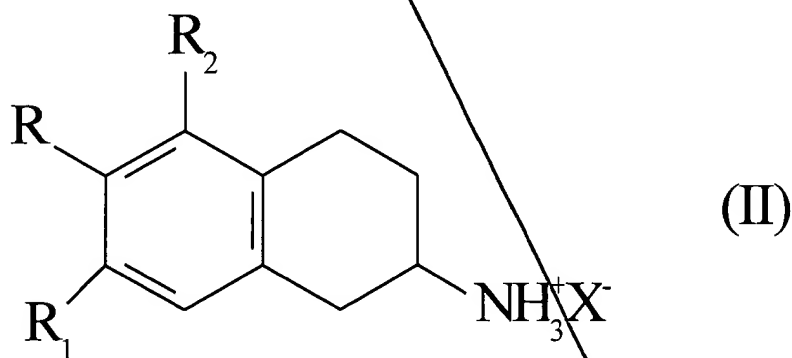


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8. A 2-aminoteraline of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with

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groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H,

(b) R=F, R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H, or (c) R₁=-OCH₃, R=CH₃ and R₂=H,

and X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

9. A compound according to claim 8, wherein the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid is selected from chloride, bromide, orotate, acid aspartate, acid citrate, acid phosphate, fumarate and acid fumarate, lactate, maleate and acid maleate, acid oxalate, acid sulphate, glucose phosphate, tartrate and acid tartrate.

10. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-7-acetyl-2-amino-6-methyltetraline hydrochloride; and

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-methoxytetraline hydrochloride.

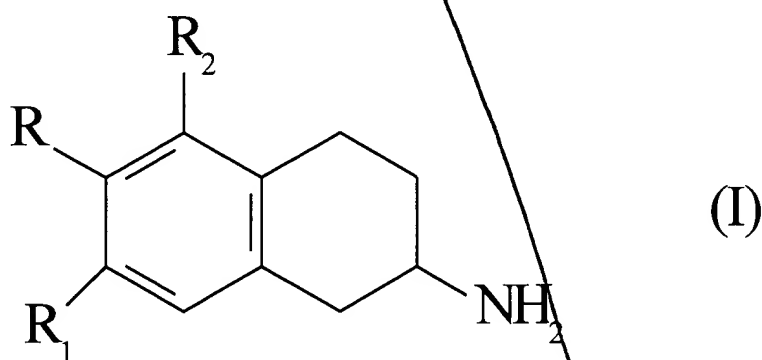
11. An orally or parenterally administrable pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of claim 8 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent.

12. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound according to claim 8.

13. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of claim 8.

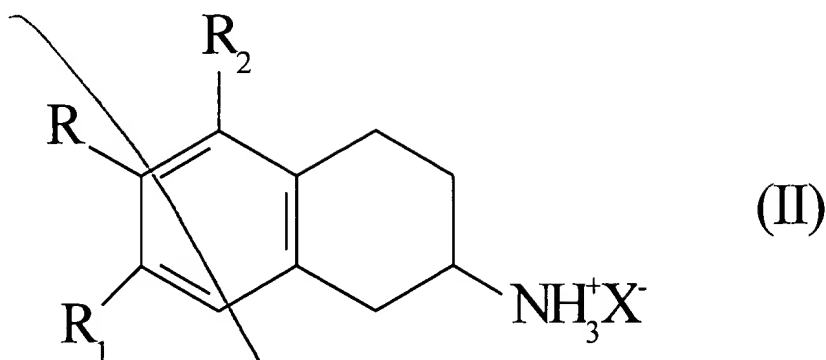
14. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of claim 8.

15. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)

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wherein:

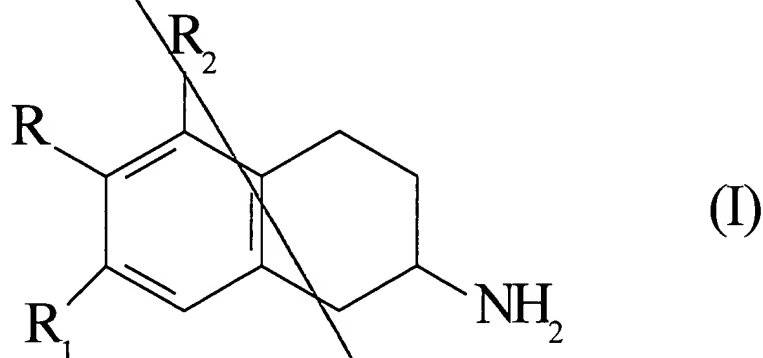
R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

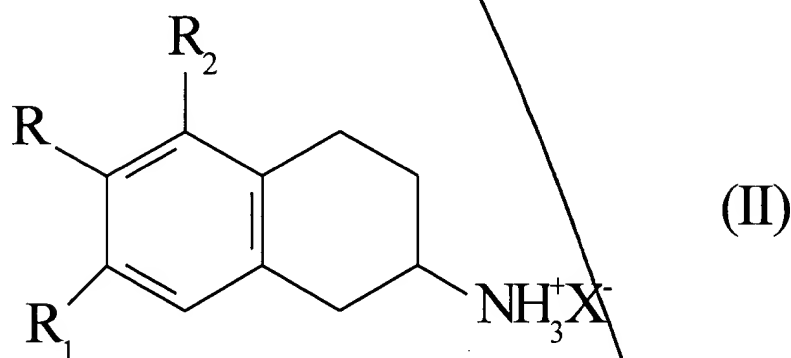
X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

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16. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and

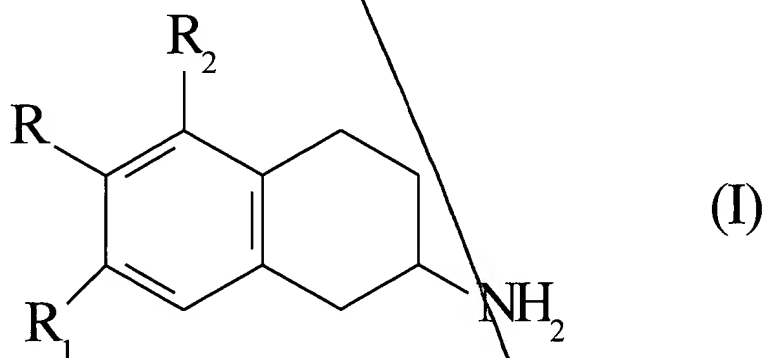
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R_4 are independently H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH_2 , C_1 - C_4 alkanoyl, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, an amino-substituted NR_3R_4 , where R_3 and R_4 have the above meanings,

R_2 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

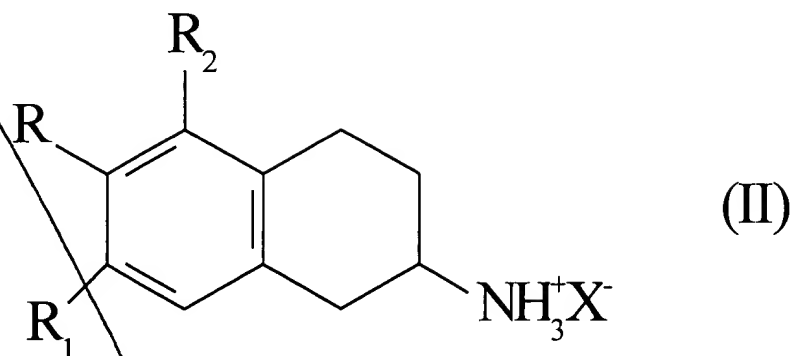
X^- is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid, provided that the compound where $R=F$, $R_1=-CH_3O$ and $R_2=H$ is excluded.

17. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)

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contd



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

18. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound according to claim 10.

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